

AMERICA'S

PLAN

to

PREVENT

WAR

&

SECURE PEACE

by

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World Disarmament

by a

World Government

patterned after

The United States

Prevents War

&

Secures Peace

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INTRODUCTORY.

The following Article shows the only way that War can be prevented and the peace of the world secured. Which is by organizing all nations into a World Government for the purpose of disarming them. And this government is to be patterned after the United States government. The Nations retain their own governments, just the same as if this World Government was never made. The World Government is only for two purposes—to prevent war—and settle International disputes by a Supreme Court of the world, provided for in the Constitution of the World Government.

It is simply the organized power of the world for self protection as follows: From war—from individual and national destruction—from being slain by the improved methods of killing people in war—from national and world bankruptcy—from final Anarchy, which means the time when the earth rolls together like a scroll.

Read the plan of peace in this Article, and be convinced that it is your duty, in any number of ways, to support this plan of peace, and to help its adoption by the United States, and all nations.

Respectfully,
P. M. SULLIVAN.

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THE ONLY PLAN OF PEACE.

Ever since the close of the late war by the Armistice, the paramount thought of all people has been how to prevent war and secure peace, and thereby prevent a recurrence of the awful tragedies, losses of life and property by that war.

This thought is generated and accelerated by the fact, that the death dealing improvements for killing them in war, not alone on the battle fields, but from the air, are so sure and certain, that no people or nations can live in the throes of such a war, and inhuman slaughter.

And in the face of these impending dangerous conditions, no Premier, President, or other high powered official has presented any concrete plan to prevent such sure destruction of the people and their governments. So the writer, from the rear ranks of the common people, has devised a plan that will prevent war, secure peace, and thereby save the lives of all people from death by war, and their governments from destruction.

But before giving the details of that plan, we want to discuss some of the fundamental facts about war and peace, and show the necessity for the immediate adoption of this plan of peace, to save the people from

death by war, and the world from bankruptcy by wasting the peoples' money in building up army equipment, which will eventually bring on war, and produce the death and bankruptcy indicated.

One of these improvements in dealing out death in war is the Lewisite poison gas, manufactured in New Jersey, and though never tested in actual war, by experiment it is well known, that one of its large bombs dropped from an airplane, and exploded on the earth will kill and destroy all animal life within a radius of five hundred feet, and strip the leaves and boughs from the largest trees.

Another is the poison rain turned loose from an airplane, a drop of which is sure to destroy animal life; and such weapons of death, takes war from the battle field to the back yard of mothers and innocent children, and pre-eminently shows the necessity for the immediate prevention of war, and all means of making it. *Prepare for peace and not for war*, is our shibboleth.

There are three other developed and well known aerial weapons of death to be used in the next war, to wit: Germs, Rays and Air Shells. A wireless directed airplane will explode one of these shells any number of miles

away against a battle ship, or any other object and totally destroy it. The Rays and Germs will likewise be used by airplanes to destroy your wife in the back yard, while you are absent in war—and your children on their way to school will be poisoned with germs, break out with incurable sores and die—while you on the battle field will be shriveled up by rays, and die like the murderer in the electric chair.

So, we say, it is evident that the next great war by the use of these, and other improvements yet to be made, is sure to kill and destroy most of the people of the world, leaving a few who would soon run into anarchy, and thus leave the world in such a depraved condition, that He who made it would destroy it for wickedness, the same as he did in Noah's time. And if these facts are not sufficient to show the necessity for the immediate adoption of a plan of peace that will prevent war, we ask what facts can exist, or be stated?

Further, prepare for peace and you will get peace, prepare for war and you will get war, prepare and push for any kind of a job and you will get it. These are self-evident rules and axioms. And with all the large nations now spending billions of dollars in preparing for war, is it not manifest that war is already knocking at the door for a chance to

enter? And with these impending danger facts hanging over all nations, is not a plan of peace that will prevent war imperative? Is not the preparation for peace, instead of for war necessary, to save ourselves from destruction?

The heart horrors and property losses caused by the late war, together with the fear and certainty of another war breaking out, have aroused the people of all nations, so that they are anxious to protect themselves from further danger and destruction, and upon reading this plain, practical way of insuring themselves, they will be in favor of its immediate adoption. Its the only way out of their wilderness of woe.

The plan of peace herein advocated is the disarmament of all nations, which would automatically secure peace, and coupling that, with the fact of saving the waste of the world in building up army equipment, does not move the world to action by adopting this plan of peace, then she will be guilty of choosing suicide by war, and nothing can save her from destruction.

About the only objectors to this plan of peace will be the munition makers, and high powered military men, who will loudly pro-

claim there always has been and always will be war, and it is foolish to try to prevent it—and they will cite ancient and modern history to sustain their wild, wicked assertions, and all because they would lose their jobs by establishing peace.

Without stopping to argue with this class of selfish objectors, we simply say, that He who made the world, has commanded peace thereon, and peace must and will be made by Him, with the necessary human help. He said not a jot or tittle of His law should fail but all must be fulfilled—and we say now is the time for such fulfillment. Notwithstanding His command has been disregarded for nearly two thousand years.

Disarmament is the only way that war can be prevented, and upon that line we say, that if Germany had not been armed in 1914, she could not have started any war, and the ruthless murder of fifty millions of people would have been saved, besides two hundred and fifty billion dollars would have been conserved to the world to help carry on her industries, and help the poor to live.

We admit that heretofore it has been considered impossible to prevent war, but America having overcome so many well considered

impossibilities—besides stopping the Kaiser in his wild career in trying to conquer the world, and the world having been looking to America to invent some plan of securing her peace, and setting her wheels of industry rolling, the world will adopt this plan of peace on sight.

By way of illustration we say, the transformation of all nations from a war to a peace basis, would be much easier than it was for the Romans to do away with their wager of battle to settle property disputes, to the organized Courts of Emperor Justinian. And the educated world of today ought to be willing to do as much in the interest of the world, as the benighted Romans did in the interest of private humanity.

A successful plan of preventing war can not be made by Premiers, Presidents, and high powered men in control of nations, but it must and can be done by the people of all nations sending their delegates to a world convention called for the purpose of formulating such a plan. And that would be carrying out one of the great principles for which the United States, lost a hundred thousand soldiers, and Twenty five billion dollars, in carrying on her part of the world war. And such a plan would redeem America's pledge to her dead soldiers, and to the people for their billions of dollars.

A plan of peace strong enough to prevent war must be of great strength, and in thinking of that, we state the fundamental fact that in union there is strength, and cite the strength of our Union of forty-eight states comprising the leading nation of the world—and we argue therefrom that the nations of the world, organized into a government, patterned after the United States, would be strong enough to prevent war and secure peace, because it would contain the whole strength of the world, organized for a certain purpose.

This article is not unmindful of the good intentions of the nations that have joined the Versailles league of nations, and assert they were like the man who grasped at a straw to save his life. And as soon as these nations see this sure shot plan of saving human life, and all nations from destruction by war, they will quit their impotent league, and join in this plan of saving all nations and their inhabitants.

The United States is a democracy, and at her recent election she voted seven million strong against that league being the right way, to settle the peace of the world. In other words she says, that league will never prevent war and make peace, but will breed war and disturbance in the world; and that

hence the American people have buried it seven million deep. It only hinted at preventing war by decreasing armament—and decreasing armament is like decreasing whisky drinking, the effect of which is to break out in a bigger war, and bigger drunk.

Millions of good people and good democrats voted on the side of that league, but since its overwhelming defeat by this democratic government, they willingly acquiesce in the majority vote, and are now practically all willing to abide by the result, and say its not the right way, to get peace, and relieve the world from its industrial distress.

Without further comment upon this line of showing the necessity of preventing war to save the morals, men and money of the world, we confidently assert, such saving can only be done by the United States, starting the plan of organizing the nations into a WORLD GOVERNMENT, fashioned after the United States, to be called the UNITED NATIONS of the world. And that government shall provide for the disarmament of all nations. So there never can be any more war to distress, and to rob the people of their earnings, and right to live in peace.

A form of government that is good enough for America, is good enough for all nations

in preventing war, and securing to them, protection from destruction from the same. And as war affects all nations, they must have a part in any agreement to prevent it, they must all have their day in court, they must all have a say in a plan to discharge their armies. That is true democracy, the foundation of this proposed plan of disarmament.

This world government is only intended to be organized for two purposes: First, to make war impossible by the mutual agreement of the nations after they are organized into an entity for that purpose—and, Second, for the purpose of settling all disputes between nations by a Supreme Court of the world—its mandates and judgments to be enforced by a small army of the world government—all armies of nations having been discharged by mutual agreement of the nations, as provided for by the Congress of the World government.

The several national governments shall remain intact, in full power, over their own domestic affairs, and without any interference by this organized power of the world. The prevention of war is the heart of the whole thing—the nations shall be just as separate and sovereign as they are today, with the same separate rights, as the people and states of this country have—that is the thought and principle basis of this association of nations.

And there is to be no disarmament by the nations whatever, until after this world government is fully organized, and its congress shall have passed a law providing for the disarmament of all nations at a set time, and at the same time shall have provided for an organized army of the world to protect it, and enforce the processes of the Supreme Court and all its courts.

So it is plain the national governments shall lose no power, rights or sovereignty, but shall be protected by the organized power of the world; they lose nothing, and gain the protection of all worldly power, and protect themselves from war and destruction by any and all alien enemies. So where is the nation that will refuse such a beneficent advantage? Where is the nation that will refuse to have the protection of all its rights secured by the strength and power of the world?

This concrete plan of organizing the nations into a world government to prevent war and secure the peace of the world, should be started by an Act of congress authorizing and directing the President to call a WORLD CONVENTION, composed of delegates from every nation to meet at Washington, D. C., on a certain date to formulate and present a plan of world government to prohibit war and se-

cure peace as already stated—also for the settlement of International disputes by a SUPREME COURT of the world—and all patterned after the constitution and government of the United States.

In authorizing the call for this convention, the President should be directed to apportion the delegates among the nations not according to population but according to their intrinsic worth and importance to the world. And America being the father and mother in starting this peace plan, it should be generous and provide for the temporary maintenance of delegates, or until the constitution for the plan was formally presented for adoption.

For nearly three years the whole world has been looking to this country to lead it out of the economic chaos and near approach to Anarchy, the late war has plunged it into. And so as soon as America comes to the front and presents this sure shot plan of preventing war and establishing peace forever—the world will respond to the call, all of which will automatically open up the avenues of business life and confidence, and the wheels of industry will begin to spin, and grind out success, comfort, and plenty.

But such call and plan will daze and stagger the Socialists, Soviets, Reds and Rots,

and all other agitators against the welfare of good government, until they all fall over against the Bolsheviki and go down in a heap, and there wither and decay like frost-bitten mullen stalks in a dried-up sheep pasture.

The call for this world convention would serve notice upon all class haters, and class agitators that the time had come for an embargo upon their destructive conduct, and no more of it would be tolerated. And they must go to work and stop organizing disturbance, and help carry on the industries of life—for peace and plenty will return to the earth, and they must do their part in a decent orderly way.

There is no question but that nearly all the nations are looking to the United States to help pull them out of the muck and mire of financial and business distress this war has thrown them into. And as soon as this call for a convention to make peace is made, these nations will take heart and help it along, and the wells of war in Europe will commence drying up—building up army equipment will be practically stopped, and by the simple call, the Peace of the world is practically assured.

We contend that the only sure self-defense of all nations is the destruction of all

their means of making war. And under their present anxiety to be secure from further war, this convention will cause them by mutual consent to agree to the plan here set out of discharging all their armies as here proposed, and thus be safe, and the waste of their money for armies and navies stopped, and so forth and so on.

Aside from saving individual and national life under this plan of peace, look at the money side of the question and see—that the late war directly cost the United States over \$25,000,000,000, or \$250 for every man, woman and child in the country—enough money to buy a little home for thousands of families who have none—money enough to cloth such families for a long time. And further see—and consider that (92) cents of every dollar in taxes collected in the United States is now wasted in war expenditures, and what is true in this nation is more than true in every other nation, by which the world will soon run into bankruptcy. So we ask if these money facts are not sufficient evidence to cause, not only America, but the world to adopt this plan of peace? In other words would not the adoption of this plan of preventing war, save the world from bankruptcy?

We further say, the adoption of this plan

of preventing war and securing peace would enable Germany to pay her debts to the Allies, and pay off her own domestic debts; while by its rejection Germany is derelict forever—she is bankrupt without any chance for redemption—and the same is more than half true of every other nation. And as to the United States, the saving of said (92) cents war tax, would build and bisect our country with good roads, so the farmers could auto their products to market in quick time, and at greatly reduced rates—and thus peace, prosperity and plenty would be secured to the whole world, and all fear of war and bankruptcy would be a thing of the past.

And without the adoption of this plan for preventing war, our nation will waste billions of dollars in keeping up her war equipment, and this year she is scheduled to spend and waste a billion dollars, under the delusion of self protection—and other nations will waste a proportionate amount, which annual waste will soon destroy the financial life of the world. So it is waste and war, or peace and prosperity, take your choice. Our fundamental argument is—that armies and navies, and preparing for war is sure to produce it—while preparing for peace, by adopting this

plan, peace is secured and war is prevented; the world is saved, and the larder is filled.

We here ask the reader to look out over the world and see its shattered, broken and wasted condition caused by the war, with no spirit of fairness or confidence among the European nations, all of them plotting war and some of them still in war for plunder. Consider that war only kills people and destroys property, while peace builds up, preserves and produces property, which is prosperity, and thus imagine and see the great need for the adoption of this plan of making war impossible.

In directing the President to call this World Convention, Congress should provide for the publication and circulation of this plan of peace among this, and all nations, so that everybody will be informed of the exact way their lives and nations are to be protected by this World Government. The common people should see and know that the official class are not alone making this peace, but all people have an equal say in its final adoption.

By way of emphasizing what has already been said about this plan of saving the world from bankruptcy, etc., we further say—That if the United States would take ten million out

of the ten hundred million dollars she is intending to spend this year in war matters, and use that ten million in building up for peace instead of for war, by publishing and circulating this peace plan among all nations with other propaganda,—she would soon produce this **WORLD CONVENTION**, which would produce this peace constitution with a disarmament clause therein—and from the time the convention call was made, until the adoption of the constitution, made by it; the waste of money for war equipment would practically stop—agitation and strikes would stop—the wars of Europe would dwindle, the world would go to work and not to war—because all nations would feel assured that this practical and only plan of peace fathered and promoted by America, would be sure to win. And thus for the price of one battleship, war can be prevented and lives saved, and the world saved, and bankruptcy prevented.

This plan of peace by a world government is purely American, and every hundred per cent American will be for its adoption as soon as they see and understand it—Because it will insure their individual lives from death by war, and insure the life and protection of this government from destruction by war—the devils war can not produce peace—but the Prince of Peace can produce it by this plan.

Now, like all human inventions and governments, corrections and amendments will have to be made to this world government, as time and experience may find it necessary—but the fundamental principles upon which it is based are right—they exist in the nature of self protection, and the direct command of God for peace on earth—and upon these bed rock facts the article is based.

In considering this plan, we ask the reader to consider that self protection is the strongest element in all animal life (it will make a rat act) and it will make all the promoters of war and selfish rulers of nations act, and realize their lives are in danger by war hanging over them under the aforesaid improved methods of human slaughter—so that they, who were heretofore in favor of war, will now be in favor of peace.

When the call for a world convention is made by the United States, the Reds and Rots that are making war for greed and graft in Russia, and other places, will be opposed to it because it will destroy their jobs, the same as the aforesaid munition makers and military men. But the better class of all men, and those that have gone into the Versailles league, will see the futility of trying to make peace by arming nations for war—and they will withdraw, and join in this American plan of peace

by peaceable means.

We have not even tried to argue out the many different angles and fundamental facts involved in this world wide subject of making war impossible by this new form of world government—but we have only tried to blaze the road to this haven of peace and safety, by giving a brief outline—showing the danger of destruction, and the economy involved, and hence the necessity for the adoption of this plan—which is the only plan under which the world can be saved as stated—and if anybody has any other, or rather better plan, they have thus far never presented it—and the reason is, they can't.

And after they are proven guilty of causing the war, they will be shown the way to escape all future punishment therefor, and be paroled on condition, that they now obey such law, and help Him to enforce it by promoting the adoption of this plan of preventing war, and securing peace in the way heretofore stated.

We now come to the most important and serious part of this plan, because we are compelled to accuse, and prove the christians of every denomination brought on the late war, by reason of their neglect and refusal to obey the law of God commanding “peace on earth and good will toward men.”

All christians know that on the night Jesus was born, numberless angels appeared in the sky to the Shepherds on the hills, and there proclaimed the above peace law. Which meant that war should cease and peace prevail. And in His sermon on the Mount, He said not a jot or tittle of the law should fail, but all must be fulfilled, which meant this law of peace, as well as all other laws.

And the christians as a class can not deny that they have been plotting and carrying on war in open violation to that command of peace for hundreds of years; thus killing untold millions of men, and wasting billions of their hard earned dollars in such wars. 1

And as God is no respecter of persons, and punishes all alike for the violation of His law, and often punished His ancient Israelites for violating His commands, is it not reasonable and fair to say,—That He punished these christians, and their nations by plunging them into this war for violating His law of peace? Could He be fair and just to punish these ancient sinners, and let these modern sinners go free? Would not such unfair conduct impeach Him? Who dare try to impeach Him?

Now, by reason of the law and the evidence, do not these christians stand proven

guilty of bringing on the late war, which has so wounded and distressed the whole world? And should we not try to heal these world wounds, by some corresponding world good? And would not their work as a combined class for the adoption of this plan of peace, greatly contribute toward healing such wounds?

If the christians had been alive to their duty and organized their nations into a government to prevent war by disarmament, this late war could not have taken place—and the slaughter of millions would have been prevented. So would it not be best for us to now organize under this plan, and thereby prevent all future wars? And would not such good work greatly offset the sins and sorrows caused by their dereliction of duty?

In a way it is no matter how, or who started the late war, the fact is the world is whipped until she wants peace for fear of total destruction. And there never has been a time before, that the peace of the world could be established by disarmament of all nations. And now it is the fear of such destruction and bankruptcy, that makes such a peace possible. And these necessities of man, make God's opportunity to enforce His peace law, and bring a world-good out of a world war.

Notwithstanding the foregoing accusations

and proofs against all christians, they are the intelligence, controlling influence and best part of the human race, and without them civilization could not exist—which facts make their dereliction of christian duty seem so unaccountable. But it is human to err and divine to be forgiving—so let it all go, combine and put this peace plan of disarmament into governmental effect, and thus save the lives of the people in this world, and their souls in the world to come.

By christian intelligence and influence this peace plan can be adopted, war made impossible and the world saved—while without such help all is lost, the world will be destroyed, and they go into eternity derelict in duty, for refusing to help God save the world from destruction by disarming the nations and thereby preventing war.

We are not trying to upbraid this best part of the human race, but simply trying to imbue them with a fresh understanding of their duty toward God and the world. So they might get to work and cause the adoption of this plan, and thereby cause the disarmament of all nations, which is the only means of saving themselves and the world, as stated.

Christians of every name and denomina-

tion are the agents of God in helping Him to run the world, and look after the moral and spiritual welfare of mankind—and they get their authority and inspiration from the same book of truth to-wit: the Bible. So there can be no friction among them upon this fundamental duty in obeying God, and helping Him to enforce His peace law. He works through human agencies and is calling all christians to adopt this plan of disarming all nations.

The peace of the world can never be made without the help of Him who made it. And unless the Christians help Him, cause the disarmament of all nations, peace will never be made, which would inevitably doom the world to destruction. So here again is the choice of peace and plenty, or war and destruction.

Section 4—of Article 9—of the proposed constitution for this government to cause the disarmament of all nations, provides—that no law shall ever be passed establishing or interfering with religion. So each church denomination will be safe in their religious rites, under this world government; and they will be more secure than under their own single government—because here they have the whole world power to protect them.

This peace plan says, in union there is

strength—and in the combined efforts of all christians and their churches to procure the peace of the world, it would be secured just as soon as this peace plan was spread before the people—and there would be no formal combination actually necessary, though a World Peace Party, would facilitate the matter.

This plan of peace is founded upon the same principles of civil and religious liberty, that was planted on the rocks of Plymouth three hundred years ago—and for which our revolutionary ancestors boiled their shoes at Valley Forge to make soup to nourish and keep their patriotic bodies alive.

This plan of peace will preserve the civil and religious principles that Washington fought to establish—and Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, lost their lives in administering—when assassinated by the same class of Rots, and Reds, that are now waging war in Europe and are seeking to sow their seed of destruction in our own God-given country.

The tree of peace here sought to be planted in the rich moral and christian soil of America, would be watered and nourished by Him, who commanded peace on earth—hence it will take root in all nations, and spread its branches over all the earth—and by the

efforts of the christians, His law will be enforced—for not a jot or tittle of it shall fail, though it has taken nearly two thousand years to fulfill it.

There is no taint of partisan politics, or sectarian religion in this plan of securing peace by disarmament—the thought of protecting the people of the world from impending destruction by war, is the paramount idea of the whole plan. Of course that idea is supplemented by the highest of all human conceptions, to-wit: Obedience to the power that made the earth and all there is therein.

Now, the combined strength of the christians of the United States, would not have to supplicate the official power of the nation to adopt this plan of disarmament, they could demand it as a matter of right of self protection—and this official power would have to comply—because to refuse, would sound in the death knell of their official life at the next election—and what would be true in this nation would be equally true in all nations.

Further, the combined demand of all Christians of the world asking their lives, and the life of their several nations be protected by preventing war under this plan, would be strong enough to cause all nations to agree in

this WORLD CONVENTION, to such plan—and with God on their side, they would win—like the patriots won at the battle of Yorktown—and the Allies won at the battles of the Marne.

All christians know that God spoke, and His word was made flesh under the name of Jesus—and by His angels He proclaimed the law of peace, to save the world from destruction by war, and He relies upon them to help carry out his command of peace by disarming all nations. Hence we must all obey or take the consequences of destruction as stated. And here again is seen the choice to live or die in both worlds.

And after war is prevented, there will be no more herding young men together to be slaughtered like brutes—there will be no more war widows, starving orphans, or crippled soldiers to crush the spirit, and break the hearts of good people—there will be no more pensions to pay, nor billions of war debts to impoverish industry and keep the people poor.

But instead, God having been honored by war prevented, and peace secured; He will bless the earth and send health, wealth, and prosperity to the people, and instead of airships loaded with soldiers dropping bombs of

death upon them, there will be airplanes loaded with human angels, soaring the Heavens, singing, Glory to God, peace on earth, with variations of God save America, and the wide, wide world.

A tentative form of the constitution that is to govern this WORLD GOVERNMENT of nations to prevent war and secure peace is found in the back part of this pamphlet, and its preamble reads as follows:

We, the people of the world for the purpose of preventing war, securing peace, and settling all international disputes by courts, by organizing all nations into a WORLD GOVERNMENT, do hereby ordain, adopt and establish the following constitution to carry out such government and its fundamental principles.

We here give a brief *synopsis* of the different functions of this constitution, so the reader may get a good general understanding of it, without reading the whole constitution.

The legislature shall consist of a Senate, composed of two hundred members. And the House of Representatives shall consist of one thousand members. These members shall be apportioned among the nations by the assembled delegates of the World Convention—and thereafter by the world congress.

The senators are to be chosen every six

years, and they are to be divided by lot into classes so the first class shall go out of office at the end of the first three years, thus making one-half to be chosen every three years. And the members of the House of Representatives shall be at least twenty-five years of age:

Congress shall have power to pass all laws it deems necessary to enforce the constitution, and to carry its different functions into active operation and effect—among which powers and laws will be the regulation of commercial intercourse between nations, and all their international relations. But congress shall not in any way interfere with existing treaties between nations, or any other national right existing at the time of the ratification of the constitution.

Congress shall, by law, select a seat of government, purchase and pay for the same, and erect and furnish all the necessary buildings and equipment it deems necessary therefor, and provide all things necessary for carrying on this government of nations; besides congress shall by law levy and collect sufficient taxes and revenue to finance this government of UNITED NATIONS.

The executive power of the United Nations, shall be vested in a President who shall

hold office for six years, and together with a vice-president, chosen at the same time, they shall both be ineligible to re-election. The constitution provides in detail for the election of these officers by the nations, in a parallel manner to that provided in the constitution of the United States, for the election of President and vice-president, and their official duties are comparatively the same, but for a full, clear and comprehensive understanding upon this branch of the government, read article (6) of this tentative constitution.

The Judicial power of the United Nations is vested in a Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as congress may establish. The judges are to hold office during good behavior, and their power shall extend to all cases arising under the constitution, and the laws of congress. Also to all questions and contentions between nations which, shall be heard and decided by these courts, and the decision of the Supreme Court shall be forever final and conclusive.

The Supreme Court shall consist of thirty-one judges, and a concurrence of a majority of the court shall be necessary to decide any question. And no person is eligible as judge of this court until he is at least thirty-five years of age and has been a practicing lawyer

for ten years. And the convention that formulates this constitution shall divide the United Nations into thirty-one judicial districts, and one supreme judge shall be chosen from each district, and these districts may be altered by Act of Congress. Read Article (7) for a full understanding on this fundamental point—for this court is the Hub of the government, except it might be the demobilization of all armies and navies, after the government is in full operation.

Article 8—of this tentative constitution provides, that full faith and credit shall be given in each nation to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other nation—and that a person charged with crime, who flees to another nation shall be given up upon executive demand. It also provides that new nations may be admitted into the government by act of congress.

Article 9,—Expressly states that the government is organized for the purpose of preventing war, and promoting the welfare of mankind in every nation. And that every nation shall have the undisputed right to govern its own domestic affairs as fully as if this government was not made. And that congress shall pass all laws necessary to carry the constitution into effect.

This article further provides that the armies and navies of the several nations shall remain undisturbed until after this constitution is ratified and the government provided for therein is in operation—then it shall be the mandatory duty of congress, to provide for the organization of an army and navy belonging to the United Nations, and for use in protecting it, and enforcing the mandates and judgments of its courts—and at the same time congress shall provide by law, for the discharge upon the same day of the armies and navies of all nations composing the government—and that no nation shall thereafter engage in the manufacture of arms or munitions of war of any kind, except to supply the United Nations with the same—and that all nations shall obey without question the law to discharge its armies and navies as provided by law, and all courts shall sustain such law if ever questioned.

This same article also provides that the constitution, laws of the United Nations, and all treaties now in existence between nations, shall be the Supreme law of the world—and the judges of every nation are bound thereby. And that the United Nations shall never make any law respecting the establishment of religion, abridging the freedom of speech, of

the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of their grievances.

Article (10) provides for the manner of amending the constitution and article (11) provides that when two thirds of the nations ratify this constitution it shall automatically become the constitution of such United Nations.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

PREAMBLE—

We, the people of the world for the purpose of preventing war, securing peace on earth and good will to men, promoting the welfare of mankind, and protecting the independence and stability of all nations by organizing them into a world government, under the name of the UNITED NATIONS, do hereby ordain, adopt and establish the following constitution to carry out such government and its fundamental principles.

ARTICLE 1—

Section 1—The powers of the government of the UNITED NATIONS of the world is hereby divided into three departments, namely: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. And except as provided in this constitution these departments shall be separate and distinct and neither shall exercise the powers belonging to either of the others.

ARTICLE 2—

Section 1—The legislative powers herein granted and established shall be vested in a Congress of these UNITED NATIONS, and it shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, the House shall be composed of one thousand members not less than twenty-five years of age, and they shall be apportioned among the several nations, groups of nations, and provinces as herein set out, until otherwise provided by said Congress. These members shall be chosen every three years, and the house shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, with the sole power of impeachment—and vacancies from any nation shall be filled by the executive authority thereof in the manner provided by such nation.

Section 2—The members of the House of Representatives are hereby apportioned among the several nations, groups of nations, and provinces as follows, to-wit:—

(This apportionment shall be made by the first world convention that formulates this constitution and submits it to the nations to be ratified)—

ARTICLE 3—

Section 1—The Senate of the United Nations, shall be composed of two hundred members chosen by the legislative authority of each nation for a term of six years, and according to the apportionment herein set out. And immediately after they shall assemble they shall be divided by lot into two classes, first and second, the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first three years and seats of the second class shall be vacated at the expiration of six years, so that one-half may be chosen every three years, and if vacancies occur in any nation, the executive authority thereof shall make temporary appointment, until the next meeting of the legislative authority of that nation which, shall fill such vacancy, and no person shall be a senator who is not at least thirty years old.

Section 2—The number of senators of the United Nations are hereby apportioned among the several nations of this government as follows:—United States----, France----, Great Britain----, Italy----, Japan----, Germany----, Russia----, Belgium----, Holland----, China----, Brazil----. (All to be apportioned by the constitutional convention.)

Section 3—The vice president of the United Nations shall be president of the sen-

ate, but he shall have no vote except to break a tie vote. The senate shall choose its own officers, and also a president pro tem, who shall preside in the absence of the president of the senate. And the senate shall have the sole power of trying impeachments, and when the President of the United Nations is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the government shall preside, and it shall take the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present to convict on their vote.

ARTICLE 4—

Section 1—Congress shall convene in regular session on the first Monday of January in each year, unless a different date shall be fixed by law. The time and place of choosing senators and representatives shall be prescribed by each nation, unless a different time or manner is prescribed by congress.

Section 2—A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members under such penalties as may be provided. And each house may determine the rules of its procedure and punish its members for disorderly conduct, and a majority vote of two-thirds present may expel a member.

Section 3—Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings in the English language which, by the law of Congress may be translated into the predominant language of any nation and for such nations use—And neither house during the session of congress shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other house.

Section 4—The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be determined by congress, and be paid the same out of the treasury of the United Nations. And no member of either house shall during the time for which he was elected or appointed, receive any emolument or office which has been created while he was such member of congress.

Section 5.—Every Bill that shall have passed both Houses of Congress shall be presented to the President of the United Nations for his approval and signature before it becomes a law, but if he disapproves it he shall state his objections therefor and return the same and the Bill to the House in which it originated, and such House shall proceed to reconsider it and if it passes such house by a two-thirds vote it shall then be presented, to the other House, and if it is there passed by a two-thirds vote of the members present it

shall become a law without the President's signature, and if it shall be presented to him for approval and he does not return it to the House from which it came within ten days it becomes a law without his signature.

Section 6. Every order, Resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate or House of Representatives may be necessary, shall be presented to the President of the United Nations, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and limitations in the case of a Bill.

ARTICLE 5—

Section 1. Congress shall pass all laws regulating and establishing commercial intercourse and international relations between these United Nations, but Congress shall in no way interfere with existing treaties and national rights existing at the time of the ratification of this Constitution as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of Congress to select a seat of government for these United Nations, and to buy the land for such seat and build all the necessary structures for the use of this government, and to furnish and supply such structures, and provide all the of-

ficers and means of successfully carrying on the world government.

Section 3. Congress shall have power to lay, levy and collect sufficient taxes from these United Nations to finance the government and to pay all debts and expenses, but Congress shall in no way interfere with the domestic rights of any Nation, belonging to these United Nations, yet Congress shall have full power to foster and protect and secure all the preambled purposes of this Constitution and this world government.

ARTICLE 6—

Section 1. The Executive Power of these United Nations shall be vested in a President, and he shall hold office for the term of six years, and together with a Vice President chosen at the same time shall be ineligible to re-election.

Each nation shall appoint in such manner as it may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the nation may be entitled in the Congress—but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United Nations shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective nations and vote by ballot for two persons, one of whom at least shall not be an in-

habitant of the same nation themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each—which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United Nations directed to the President of the Senate. The President shall in the presence of the Senate and House of representatives open all the Certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed—and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, and if no person have a majority, then from the Five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by nations, the Representatives from each nation having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the nations, and a majority of all the nations shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should

remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes—which day shall be the same throughout the United Nations.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation or disability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring that officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within the period any other emolument from the United Nations or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take an oath that he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United Nations to the best of his ability, and

will preserve and protect and defend the Constitution of the United Nations and all their laws, and international relations of every name and nature.

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United Nations, when called into the service of the United Nations—He may require the Opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments of the government, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices,—and he shall have power to grant Reprieves and Pardons, for offenses against the United Nations, except in cases of impeachment.

The President shall have power to fill all vacancies in office that may occur during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. The President shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the United Nations, and recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient—and he may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper—And the President, Vice President,

and all civil Officers of the United Nations, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE 7—

Section 1. The judicial power of the United Nations, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

And said judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United Nations, and treaties heretofore made between nations, to all cases affecting Ambassadors, and other public Ministers and Consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction between nations, and between them and this government, between a nation and citizens of another nation, between citizens of different nations, and in all other cases that may be given to the judicial power by act of Congress.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be appellate, and shall be co-extensive with the government of the United Nations,

and shall extend to all cases above enumerated, and to all other cases that may be given it by the Congress of United Nations. And further the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction extending to a general superintendency and control over all inferior courts of the United Nations, its boards and commissions created by law of Congress.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of Thirty-One Judges until such number may be changed by law of Congress. A majority of said Judges shall constitute a quorum and a concurrence of a majority of said Judges shall be necessary to decide any question or issue submitted to said Court. No person shall be eligible to the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court until he shall have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been a practicing lawyer for at least seven years.

Section 3. Until otherwise provided by law the United Nations shall be divided into Thirty-one Supreme Court judicial districts, and one Judge shall be chosen Judge of the Supreme Court from each district, and in case of vacancy of a Judge from any district, the President of the United Nations shall fill such vacancy by appointment until it shall be filled by the people from such nation in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. The United Nations of the

world are hereby divided into Supreme Court judicial districts as follows, to-wit:—

(The districts are to be divided and numbered by the Convention that formulates this Constitution.)

Section 5. At the first session of the Supreme Court, it shall elect one of its members Chief Justice of the Court, and shall make and adopt such Rules and regulations regarding its work, as it may deem necessary. And this court shall have full and undisputed jurisdiction of all international questions and disputes, and by its decisions the same shall be forever settled and finally decided.

ARTICLE 8—

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each Nation to the Public Acts Records and Judicial proceedings of every nation. And Congress may by general law prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof between nations.

Section 2. A person charged with crime who flees to another nation and be found therein, shall be given up on the demand of the executive authority of the nation from which he fled to be removed to the nation where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

Section 3. New nations may be admitted

to Congress into this government of United Nations, but no nation shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other nation, nor formed by the junction of two or more nations, or parts of nations without the consent of the nations concerned as well as of the Congress.

ARTICLE 9—

Section 1. This government of United Nations is organized for the primary purpose of preventing war, and procuring the welfare of all mankind in every nation. But every nation shall have the undisputed right to govern itself in its own domestic affairs as fully as as if the government of United Nations was never made, and all its treaties now existing shall remain inviolate by this government, yet the nations directly affected and parties to such treaties may change or abrogate such treaties—And Congress shall pass all necessary laws to carry this Constitution into effect, and to carry out the preambled purpose of this constitution and government of United Nations of the world.

Section 2. The Armies and Navies of the several nations composing this government shall remain undisturbed until after this constitution is ratified and the government provided for therein is in operation. Then it shall be the mandatory duty of Congress to provide

for and organize an Army and Navy belonging to the United Nations and for their use and protection, and after such army and navy is so organized, Congress shall immediately provide by law for the discharge of the armies and navies of each and every nation composing this government, and these nations shall obey the law of Congress providing for the discharge of their several armies and navies. And thereafter, it shall be unlawful for any nation to engage in or permit the manufacture of arms or munitions of war of any kind in such nations, except to supply the United Nations with the same.

Section 3. This Constitution, the laws of the United Nations, and all treaties now existing between nations, and treaties that may be made under authority of the United Nations, shall be the Supreme law of the land—and the Judges in every nation shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution of the nation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 4. The United Nations or any nation thereof shall never make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition this government for a redress of their grievances.

Section 5. The powers not delegated to the United Nations, by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the nations, are reserved to the nations respectively, or to the people thereof who are the sovereign power.

ARTICLE 10—

Whenever two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress shall propose amendments to this constitution, or whenever two-thirds of the nations shall propose amendments to this constitution, Congress shall then provide for submission of such amendments to the people composing this government for adoption, and if adopted by a majority vote of the people, the same shall thereby form a part of this constitution.

ARTICLE 11—

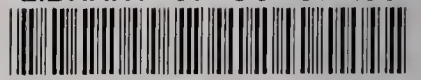
The Ratification of this constitution by two-thirds of the nations of the world, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution by the nations so ratifying the same and shall automatically make this constitution and this government effective so as to assemble and do business.

* * * *

Done by the people of the World in convention assembled in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty----

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands this-----day of-----192--

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